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} HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }

{ REPORT
No. 2410

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

JULY 1, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. WALTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 81]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 81) having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the concurrent resolution is to record congressional approval in accordance with Public Law 863, of the Eightieth Congress, of suspension of deportation in certain cases in which the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Since 1940 and prior to July 1, 1948, the law (sec. 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended) provided in substance that the Attorney General may suspend deportation and adjust the immigration status in the United States of certain deportable aliens. Under this provision of the law, aliens subject to deportation on the so-called technical charges may have their deportation suspended for 6 months if they are persons of good moral character and if their deportation would result in a serious economic detriment to a citizen of the United States or legally resident alien who is the spouse, parent, or minor child of such deportable aliens. This privilege does not run in favor of persons subject to deportation for the serious causes such as on the ground of being a political undesirable, a narcotic-law violator, a criminal, an immoral person, etc.

Since 1940, such suspensions of deportation accorded by the Attorney General were subject to review by the Congress. If within a designated period of time the Congress did not pass a concurrent resolution stating in substance that the Congress did not favor the suspension of deportation, the suspension was final and the status of the alien involved was adjusted to that of a permanent resident.

Since July 1, 1948, under the provisions of Public Law 863, Eightieth Congress (62 Stat. 1206; 8 U. S. C. 155 (c)), affirmative congressional action in each individual case is required before the suspension of deportation granted by the Attorney General could become final and the status of the alien could be adjusted to that of a permanent resident.

Included in the concurrent resolution are 654 cases. Six hundred and forty-two cases included in the concurrent resolution were among cases referred to the Congress during the first session of the Eighty-second Congress. Seven cases included in the concurrent resolution were referred to the Congress on January 15, 1952; four cases were referred on March 17, 1952 and one case was referred on April 15, 1952.

In each case which is recommended for approval, a check has been made to determine whether or not the alien (a) has met the requirements of the law, (b) is of good moral character, and (c) is possessed of strong equities which would warrant the suspension of deportation.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in each case referred to in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 81), recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.